WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1at78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted,

BY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow of said Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relative to them will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM.
Bloomfield, K.

☞Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is just opening, and offers for sale, at his store, opposite Mr. Slaughter's, Salisbury, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Queen's & Glass-Ware, China in setts, and Hard-Ware.

Among his Dry Goods, are superfine black and blue Broadcloths, of a very superior quality; common Cloths, of different colors; very fine and common Cassimeres; Canton Crapes, black and other colors; Silks; Sarcenets; Vestings of different colors; Robes for Ladies' Dresses; Cambrics and Calicoes; Blankets, &c. &c. &c. Also, Ladies' Bonnets; a general assortment of Hats and Jockey Caps, and of gentlemen's and ladies' Shoes, best and common quality; ladies' and men's Saddles; Bridles and Saddle-Bags; Cotton Cards; Gun Powder and Shot, of the best quality; and a variety of other articles.

He has, likewise, fresh Imperial *Tea*, of the first quality; as well as a good assortment of GROCERIES, in general.

As he wishes to make quick sales, he will dispose of his Goods, for cash, at a very small advance from cost.

8wt64 GEORGE MILLER.

Houses and Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell all those well known possessions in Salisbury on which he now lives; and also, an adjoining new house, not quite finished, with two back Lots. There are on the premises large and convenient Buildings, suitable for any kind of public business. As the stand and property are generally well known, it is not necessary to give a minute description. It will be sold in detached parts, or altogether, as may suit the purchaser. A short credit will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call and view the premises. B. P. PEARSON.

Salisbury, July 4, 1821. 6wt64

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have required the payment of the seventh, eighth and ninth instalments, of ten dollars each, upon every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such Agents as they shall appoint to receive the same: And that payment of said instalments be made on or before the 26th day of August next, otherwise the shares of subscribers failing to pay, will be sold at auction, at the town of Salisbury, North-Carolina, on Monday, the 10th day of September next; and on the same day, and at the same place, the shares of subscribers who have failed, or shall fail by that day, to make payment of instalments heretofore required by the President and Directors to be paid, will be sold at auction. FREDERICK RANDLE,

Treasurer of the said Company.

July 14, 1821.——55tSp10

Boot and Shoe Making.

EBENEZER DICKSON begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business, in all of its branches, on Main street, nearly opposite the new bank. As our provisions are much cheaper than they formerly were, it is no more than right that we should reduce our prices to suit the *hard times*: I have, therefore, come to the determination to charge, in future, the following low rates, to wit:

Gentlemen's Bootees, first quality	$6 50
Gentlemen's Shoes, do.	2 50
Women's Shoes, do.	1 75
Shoetees, best quality	3 50
Footing Boots	3 25
Bottoming Boots	2 00

Although the *price* of work is reduced, the public need not be afraid that the *quality* of it is to be reduced also; but on the contrary, I will warrant my work to be made of the very best materials, and as fashionably and durably executed as any that can be done in this part of the country.

The public will please call and try;
And if they don't like.....they need'nt buy.

Boots and Shoes neatly repaired, at as low rates, in proportion, as the above prices for manufacturing. E. DICKSON.

Salisbury, July 12, 1821. 58

Mahogany Furniture, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties, that he has a quantity of prime St. Domingo MAHOGANY, and other materials suitable for making good and substantial work. Persons who may want Furniture of *Mahogany*, would do well to call and see a specimen, which the subscriber has now on hand, and judge whether they cannot be accommodated at home on more reasonable terms than abroad.

Also, Furniture of common wood, made on reasonable terms. J. CONRAD.

Lexington, Rowan County,
July 16, 1821. 6wt64

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 12 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yadkin river. This plantation contains 360 acres of fine land, attached to which is a very valuable Ferry. Terms will be made convenient. For particulars, apply to Dr. Ferrand, in Salisbury.

Rowan Co. July 3, 1821. 57

THE CELEBRATED HORSE
NAPOLEON,

WILL stand the ensuing Fall Season at my plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars to insure. Mares sent from a distance will be kept and fed on grain at the market price. Pasturage will be furnished gratis. Proper care and attention will be paid, but no liability for accidents or escapes of any kind.

MICHAEL BROWN.

August 8, 1821.——4 62

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

Valedictory Address

Delivered by Thomas Pinckney, Jr. Esq. First President of the Pendleton Agricultural Society, So. Ca.

Pendleton, June 12, 1817.

I offer you, my brother farmers, my best congratulations, on the return of this second anniversary of our Society, and I fervently hope that each succeeding year may still find us in the path of public usefulness, and supported by the voice of public opinion. All reflecting men must applaud our motives, and I trust that the wisdom of our measures will equally merit their approbation.

It is a source of the most pure and heartfelt joy to me, that I am enabled to state to you, that we have already been useful. The first object to which the Society turned its attention, was the improvement of our wheat crops, and behold our fields are now loaded. I have been informed, that one third more wheat will be reaped this year, than was ever raised in this district. This is an inspiring fact, and should stimulate us to proceed with increased ardour, in our laudable career.

The term for which I have been elected having expired, permit me, before I retire from the chair, as my last official act, to implore your attention to an object, without which, there can be no good farming; an object that will double our comforts, and quadruple the value of our lands; that will enable us to raise four fat oxen, where we now barely sustain one; and in short, will raise us to the rank of real farmers, rioting in abundance, instead of being mere labourers, struggling for subsistence. This important object is meadow. And never, in my humble opinion, shall we truly prosper, until we admit hay fields, as a regular rotation among our grain crops. Sow clover seed on your wheat before the frost is over, strew plaster of Paris on your young clover, you have the secret of abundance, and improvement with the least labour. Give the clover a fair and impartial trial—and should this trial prove that our sun is too hot for its successful cultivation, we have native grasses that may supply its place, affording a finer, and I believe a better hay, though not so rich as a pabulum for our soil. I forbear to trespass on your time at this moment, to detail all its various advantages, your own judgment and your books will convince you, that the introduction of clover and plaster has formed a new era with agriculture, it has resuscitated whole districts. Would that my power of persuasion were equal to my zeal on this subject, and that I had the talents to tempt or persuade you to depart from the beaten track, even for one small experiment. I deem this object so all important to us, that I will not risk dividing your attention by mentioning another subject. I hope and persuade myself that the views of the Society will encourage individual attempts to introduce grass fields as a regular rotation, and the last words of your first president are, "gentlemen, make hay."

THOS. PINCKNEY, Jr.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

To kill Rats

More useful than to drive them to one's neighbor.

DEAR SIR,

I have read a great deal about *driving away* rats from barns and houses, but I have often wondered to myself what good that could do? The time chosen for this purpose, is when the barn is empty and there is no longer any injury for them to do, or any inducement for them to stay, and of course they are willing to go where they can get better supplied with food—but is driving them away, any reduction of their number? if they leave one barn will they not go to another, and return with augmented numbers when a new stock of food is laid in for them? The man who *drives away* a rat, although he may for a time relieve himself from an inconvenience, it is at the expense of his neighbour; and whether he does it with "hound's tongue," or "Smilax," he renders no permanent benefit; but *he who kills a rat*, deserves as well of his country, and better too, than "he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before;" and the reason is obvious, as in the one case a benefit is rendered to the community, whereas in the other, it is confined mostly to himself.

Now, sir, I have a plan for *killing* rats; it is one which has long been a secret in our family, and was brought from France by my great grand uncle Nehemiah Simple, Esq. and was called there, *A la capuchin*, which he, being a French scholar, translated "*Cap-push-in*," a term very descriptive of the manner, which is nothing more than to make them push their heads into a cap, which completely blind-folds them while you kill them. This was done as follows: he selected a room in a house, or a part of the barn, out of which he took every thing, in order that the rats might have fair play, then sprinkled some Indian meal, or flour on the floor, locked the door, and suffered no one to enter the apartment—this he did every three or four days for about a fortnight, by which time this place became the general rendezvous of all the rats in the neighbourhood, and it was quite amusing to hear them dancing their rigadoons and country dances about the floor; to be sure they seemed to be in high glee—but all at once, he stopped their supply of provisions, which seemed to stop their sport; and from "*chassez*" and "*ballancez*," they got to fisticuffs about the crumbs. When he discovered that they had consumed all their supply, the next thing was to pay them off all old scores. He takes a number of pieces of paper, or parchment, about three inches square, and rolls them into the shape of a cap, or funnel, in the form of the paper in which grocers put samples of tea and sugar, and each of these he stiches so as to preserve the shape—in the bottom of each he squeezes in a crumb of soft cheese, a little suet, or butter, and around the edges, on the inside, he puts a little tar, or bird-lime; and when all are prepared, he strews them all about the floor of their favourite haunt. Next morning, he arms himself with a stick, and marches into the room, and behold! there are my gentlemen, every one hoodwinked in his night cap—each one wanting the sweet morsel at the bottom of the cap, thrust in their heads; the tar, or bird-lime stuck to their ears, and how to get it off they did not know—they were also equally at a loss how to find their holes to retreat to; and my uncle had nothing to do but kill them at his leisure.

What my uncle did, any other man may do.

So, sir, I am your friend and humble servant till death.

JEREMIAH SIMPLE.

P. S.—I have a great many other things which I want to inform you of, but have to attend to my harvest.

An account of a remarkable Tree in the state of Ohio.—Taken from a Cincinnati Almanack.

"On the land of Abraham Miller, in the township of Seal, county of Scioto, in this state, there is a forked, hollow sycamore tree, which measures, on the inside, 21 feet in diameter, and more than 90 feet in circumference, tapering from the base upwards, so that at the height of five feet it measures only 42 feet. The opening of the cavity at the bottom is 10 feet wide, and 7 at the height of 5 feet, terminating at the height of 9½ feet. The fork is about 8 feet from the ground. One of the branches is dead, and broken off about 20 feet high; the other is green and thrifty.

"The spacious cavity attracted the attention of the people in the neighbourhood; 14 of whom assembled, on the 5th day of June, 1808, on the spot, and 13 of them advanced, on horseback, into the trunk, and, at the same time, sate there with perfect ease. The other, being on a skittish horse, did not venture in; but there was room for two more to be perfectly secure from a falling shower of rain."

Desultory.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

It is the vulgar fashion, as every body knows, to rail at ladies for being talkative. The Editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, (the author of *Gertrude of Wyoming*,) has inveighed in his miscellany against this female accomplishment, and gives the ladies credit at best for *lively nonsense*. —It gives us much pleasure to publish in vindication, if it be necessary, of the conversational talent of man's best associate, the following correct and ingenious article from the *Ladies Literary Magazine*, published in Lexington, Kentucky. Its spirit indicates the philosopher, and its courtesy, the gallant.

Apology for the Loquacity of Women.—It is a very ancient adage, that nature does nothing in vain. To women she has given the talent of talking more frequently, as well as more fluently than men; she has likewise endowed them with a greater quantity of animation, or what is commonly called animal spirits. Why, it may be asked, has nature, in this article, so eminently distinguished women from men?—For the best and wisest of purposes.—The principal destination of all women, is to be mothers; hence some qualities peculiar to such a destination, must necessarily have been bestowed upon them; these qualities are numerous—a superior degree of patience, of affection, of minute but useful attentions, joined to an almost incessant speaking.—

Here, however, I must confine my observations to the last conspicuous and eminent accomplishment. To be occupied with laborious offices, which demand either bodily or mental exertions, and not unfrequently both, is allotted the men.—These causes, besides their comparative natural taciturnity, totally incapacitate them for that loquacity which is requisite for amusing and teaching young children to speak. But the employments of women are of a more domestic kind. Household affairs, and particularly the nursing and training of children, are sufficient to engross their attention, and to call forth all their ingenuity and active powers. The loquacity of women is too often considered by poets, historians, and unthinking men, as a reproach upon the sex. Men of this description know not what they say. When they blame women for speaking much, they blame nature for one of her wisest institutions. Women speak much—they ought to speak much—nature compels them to speak much; and when they do so, they are complying religiously with one of her most sacred and useful laws.

BRITISH PEERAGE.

The number of peers of Great Britain, independent of the bishops, is exactly 500; of these 56 have become ennobled as courtiers; 19 as younger branches of nobility; 39 as statesmen, 16 by diplomatic, 17 by naval, 37 by military, 29 by legal services; 33 by marriages; and 227 by the influence of wealth, &c. There are 72 bachelors, 6 widowers, and 344 who are married. Of the 408 married and widowers, 99 are without children, and the remaining 309 have now living 733 sons and 703 daughters. The paternal descent of 156 peers can be traced to the conquest or 11th century; that of 54 to the 12th; 52 to the 13th; 35 to the 15th; 60 to the 16th; 49 to the 17th; and 3 to the 18th century; the genealogies of the remaining 54 cannot be traced with sufficient accuracy to warrant insertion. The ancestors of 78 of the peers whose descent can be traced to the conquest, were in England previous to that event; the other 78 came over with the Conqueror. Of the ancestors of the remainder, 21 have emigrated to this country since that period.

From the National Gazette.

SELF RESPECT.

We are told in one of the New-York papers that "His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the British Forces, has given directions to Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul at New-York, to remove the bones of Major Andre for the purpose of depositing them near the monument, erected to the memory of that gallant, but unfortunate officer, in Westminster Abbey." The American Editor adds, "This measure reflects *great* credit upon the parties concerned. Major Andre, it is well known, was employed by General Clinton, Commander in chief of the British forces in this country during the revolutionary war, to negotiate with Arnold concerning the base treachery which the latter meditated against the safety and independen-

of his country. However much we regret that the rules of war admit of such a correspondence as was carrying on between Clinton and Arnold, and however unfortunate it may be that officers of high standing and character, and of *the nicest sense* of honour, should be singled out for such a service, such is the fact; and such, it is to be feared, will be the fact so long as war shall be fashionable among nations."

We are sorry that we are compelled to express our humble dissent from the opinions thus conveyed, and that we cannot think it either wise or creditable for the parties concerned to take the step in question, especially with any public forms and annunciation. If it be considered one of justice and national duty, its tardiness reflects disgrace; but, in truth, it is not now, nor was it ever meet and fitting; and more judgment and sound principle would have been shown in abstaining from reviving the memory of the subject.

There is no transaction among those of our Revolutionary war, more disreputable to the British name, than the tampering with Arnold, in all its details. The treachery of the American General was, indeed, as the New-York editor properly designates it, *base*; and the function of the British officer, selected as negotiator could not but partake of its nature. The commission was incompatible with "the nicest sense of honour," and its vileness was declared and sealed in the ignominious doom of the man, inflicted by one of the justest and noblest of the human race.

That the war waged by Great Britain upon her Colonies, was corrupt and tyrannical in its purposes, and detestable in its course, is now conceded, of necessity, by the intelligent politicians of all parties in Great Britain.—The declared object of the instigation and abetment of Arnold; the eager wish and fond hope of Andre, as expressed in his letters, were to bring that war at once to a successful termination; to rivet the chains of the British Ministry on America—not by fair combat, but by means of the secret process of the basest treason. It is not, perhaps, recollected, that one of the arrangements of the plot, was to make a prisoner of General Washington; that this arrangement was suggested and insisted on by Andre, while even Arnold was staggered by the proposition.

Andre was a soldier of fortune, intrepid, no doubt, and of captivating manners and agreeable conversation; but he was [illegible] rightfully as a spy engaged in carrying into effect a foul treason, for a general and officer, of the United States, [illegible] ever held in abhorrence. What [illegible]dit, therefore, can redound to the British government, from placing his remains in Westminster Abbey, among those of the national worthies, is not easy to be perceived. He was not conspicuous for any great force of genius, or extensive military attainments; he had rendered no signal services: hence, if his memory be now especially honoured by "the Commander in Chief of all the British forces," it must be on account of his having perished in an enterprize, which, as the ablest British Statesmen have often declared, would, had it succeeded, have entailed political servitude not only on America, but on the whole British empire.

We war not with the dead, and can have no interest nor inclination to disparage the memory of Andre. This is a question of history and national feeling, both of which are to be maintained, if possible, in their purity and integrity.

ON THE USE OF FLANNEL.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT HERALD.

A gentleman having published, in one of the daily papers, a communication against the use of flannel next the skin during the summer season, which may tend to do more harm than good, the writer of this communication thinks it his duty to state what he has himself experienced, that the public may draw their conclusions from opposite opinions.

In a climate like this, where violent changes are continually taking place; where [illegible] wind will cause a difference [illegible] degrees in the the[illegible] caution should be taken [illegible] *the summer*, against [illegible]on, the cause of one half [illegible] nearly all the consumptions, [illegible] mankind; and if there is any [illegible] which flannel next the body can be dispensed with, *it is in the winter*, when perspiration cannot be so easily checked, from the difficulty of getting the body into that state.

It is a well known fact, that most of the inhabitants of tropical climates incase the whole body with flannel, and highly recommend it to all strangers, as a great preventive from taking fevers, the body by its use becoming gradually cool; and there are many who have experienced the unpleasant sensation of *wet linen* touching the body, when exposed to sea breezes, which generally succeed sultry mornings.

Where can be found a more robust class of people than sailors and laborers who are exposed to the burning rays of the sun throughout the day? yet these people wear shirts made of *baise* or *flannel*, and are seldom or never afflicted with fevers or consumptions, unless from the effects of intemperance.

In a climate like this, *the breast need only be guarded by flannel*; and, after using it a little time, the wearer will be unconscious that it is part of his raiment. This the writer asserts from fifteen years' experience not only in this, but in the different climates of Europe and Asia, during which time he has never experienced a *day's sickness*; whereas, previously, not a year passed but violent coughs afflicted him nearly one-third of the time.

It is certainly unnecessary for any one enjoying health to adopt the use of flannel; but, when once applied, the wearer had better bear its unpleasant effects for a few days in summer, should any be felt, rather than lay the foundation of a consumption, by avoiding a trifling inconvenience.

CONSUMPTIONS.

A writer in the New-York Commercial Advertiser has the following pertinent remarks on the causes of this fatal disease:

Taking cold is a check of perspiration, or discharge through the surface of the body, by which means so many useless humours are to pass off from the system. This discharge is liable to be obstructed many ways. The following are the most common ones in ordinary life: Changing thick clothes for thin ones: going from warm dry rooms, to sit in damp and cold ones: going, when in a state of perspiration, into the cold air: sleeping in damp rooms or beds: walking or sitting in the damp air of the evening, although not unpleasantly cool; and numerous other ways. If you have committed any of the above errors, lose no time in opening the pores—bring on a perspiration if possible—put your feet in warm water—sip a pint of water sweetened with molasses, as warm as you can bear it, going to bed. But if you fail in the attempt, lose no time in calling on your family physician, while it is in his power to be useful to you. If you call him too late, it will not be his fault, for he has not time to call in every day, and lecture on the preservation of your health. But if you suffer those humours to remain locked up in the system, they will find their way to your lungs, and produce a cough, from that inflammation, and in a short time all chance of recovery is gone by.

Caution.—Perhaps it is not generally known that the seeds contained in the bur of the Jamestown weed, (as it is here called,) are of a deadly poisonous nature—it may therefore be necessary to publish the fact, and to admonish those who have the care of children to prevent them from playing among this noxious though luxuriant species of vegetation, as they are apt to do in gathering the blossoms and burs for their infantile pastimes. An instance of the deleterious effect of the seed of Jamestown weeds when taken into the stomach occurred on Monday evening, with three small children, (the eldest under six years of age,) from eating only two or three of the seeds each: in an hour after they were attacked with all the alarming symptoms which invariably accompany the peculiar operation of this poison, and which seemed to threaten immediate dissolution. Two of them were children of Mr. Henry Murden, of this town, the other a little black boy who sometimes played with them.

Mr. Murden, as soon as possible, called in a skilful medical gentleman, who applied the necessary remedies for their relief, and we are happy to hear that they, together with the black boy, have entirely recovered. It was the opinion of the physician that only one or two of the seeds more than they had eaten would have placed it beyond the power of medicine to save them. It was not until they had sufficiently recovered the use of their faculties to answer interrogations, that the fact of their having eaten the seeds was known.

It is important that the symptoms of this poisonous ingredient should be known and remembered, that they may not be ascribed to other causes, and improper remedies applied in the absence of medical advice. The following is a description of the symptoms manifested in the above case, which, at our request, has been politely communicated to us by Dr. *Archer*, the physician attending Mr. Murden's children:

"A small quick pulse; skin hot and dry; nausea; great dilation and immobility of the pupil, and extreme wildness in the appearance of the eyes; at one moment, excessive signs of terror and fright, at the next, extreme exhilaration of spirits; great loquacity; sighing; insignificant smile, *(risus sardonicus;)* frowning; sudden and violent starting and jumping, as if from fear of falling; pinching and scratching; great debility, particularly of the lower extremities; continual motion of the hands and fingers, as if winding and twisting thread, catching at imaginary objects, &c." *Norfolk paper.*

LEND ME YOUR PAPER.

[AN EXTRACT.]

"He who is continually borrowing furniture, or the necessary implements of trade, especially if it be known that he is able to procure them for himself, is justly regarded by man as a contemptible sponger, a penurious wretch. How much more contemptible must he be who feeds his curiosity upon the avails of another's industry or generosity; who borrows his neighbor's paper as soon as it is left, and frequently before the owner has had an opportunity to read it himself."

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

DEATH OF BONAPARTE.

BOSTON, AUGUST 6.—By Mr. Hodges, who came passenger in the Ruby, arrived at this port from St. Jago, Cape de Verd Island, we are informed that while at Port Praya, he met the late governor of the Isle of Bourbon, who had recently arrived there, and was informed by him, that on his passage from Bourbon to Port Praya he stopped off St. Helena, where all communication with the place was refused.

The boarding officer of the English squadron also declined giving any answers to inquiries made relative to Bonaparte. The vessel in which the Governor was a passenger afterwards touched at Ascension, (about 20th May,) where they fell in with Sir George Collier, who stated that BONAPARTE died on the 6th May, and that he had dispatched a gun brig to England with the intelligence.

GOOD NEWS FOR PRINTERS!

THE SEA SERPENT.

From the Portsmouth, N. H. Journal, August 4.

On Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, as Mr. Samuel Duncan, of Newcastle, (an inspector employed in the custom-house of this port,) was engaged in fishing near the entrance of this harbor, he saw the sea-serpent, lying asleep on the water, about a quarter of a mile from Bush Island. He at first supposed it to be a large log floating on the water; but on approaching within about one hundred yards, the serpent immediately moved with great rapidity towards the west, and approached near to Odiorne's Point. In this motion through the water he shewed five bunches at a time, about five feet apart; presenting the appearance of five porpoises following each other in a right line. He was seen distinctly, while going about a mile and a half. When he came near Odiorne's Point he turned, and made towards the shoals. Mr. Duncan was in a whale boat, accompanied by his son about 18 years old, and Mr. Jonathan Vennard, who both saw the serpent.

About six o'clock the same afternoon, Mr. Duncan was hailed by a man in another boat, who directed his attention towards the south, where he again saw the serpent about half a mile distant approaching the boat in which Mr. Duncan was. The serpent came directly towards the boat, and approached within 40 feet of the stern; when he suddenly changed his course, and went off towards York Ledge.

Mr. Duncan is confident that the animal he saw was entirely different from any which he had ever seen before; and represents himself to be well acquainted with the appearance of the different kinds of whales, porpoises, and sharks, as well as *horse-mackerel*. The animal he saw had no appearance of any fins. The first time the serpent was seen, he was in sight about half an hour, and by the rapidity of his motions appeared to be alarmed; but the second time, continued moving in different directions, near the boat, [illegible] as an hour.

The above relation is taken from Mr. Duncan himself, who is ready, if required, to make affidavit of its truth.

YELLOW FEVER IN WILMINGTON.

FROM THE RECORDER.

The Commissioners of the Town, deem it their duty to state to the public, that within the present week, six persons have died with a fever, bearing strong resemblance to the *Yellow Fever*; that a number of persons are at present confined, with the same disorder, and that one or two only that have been attacked, have as yet recovered. It has not been ascertained whether this disease was engendered among ourselves, *or imported* from the Havana. Investigation is on foot, and the result will be made known. In laying these facts before the public, it is done as much to prevent exaggeration, as to state them precisely as they exist. The change in the weather has been, and is at present highly favorable.

By order,

THOS. CALLENDER, *Town Clerk.*

Wilmington, August 11, 1821.

MIRACULOUS.

WESTCHESTER, (PA.) AUGUST 8.—On Sunday, the 29th ult. at 2 o'clock, P. M. a little son of Mr. Bratton, paper maker, of Kennet township, aged about 16 months, crawled to the edge of the well, the curb of which had been displaced. A colored girl who was near, heard something fall, and running to the well, saw the child just rise to the top of the water, and instantly, with noble intrepidity, descended the well and saved the little fellow from death.—The well is about 20 feet deep, and quite narrow, so that the girl in descending could touch each side; the bucket was let down to her aid in getting out, and the child was restored well to its half distracted parents. He had touched the bottom of the well, for sand was found in his hair.

WASHINGTON (PA.) AUG. 6.

INTERESTING PHENOMENON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cannonsburgh, Penn. to his brother in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. dated July 28.

In my last letter I informed you of a salt well, which Mr. M'Cook had bored to the depth of five hundred and twenty-five feet; not being successful in procuring a sufficiency of salt water he had abandoned it; but last Wednesday his partner determined to make another effort to raise the water: after having put a copper tube down about two hundred and ten feet with a pump in it, they began pumping, and, after a few minutes, the water came up with such violence, that it forced them from the pump, and spouted up nearly one hundred feet high in a column about two inches in diameter; the hole is three inches, the tube two. It continued spouting nearly an hour, when it subsided.—The water was very salt. The tube broke off about four feet below the bottom of a cistern, which is 12 feet deep and five feet square; the water then filled the cistern nine feet, and continued a most violent commotion in the cistern, which has not yet ceased. On Thursday the gas or air burst through the ground, I suppose in ten thousand places, within four or five rods round the well; there is a creek within five yards of the well, which has the appearance of water rapidly boiling.—This air is called hydrogen gas; if fire approaches it, it instantly becomes flame and burns like a candle. They set tin tubes of a foot or two long on 10 or 15 of these places where the gas issued from, and the gas ascending through them was set on fire with a lighted paper; it has continued burning since Thursday and exhibits a grand and beautiful appearance after night."

Columbia, S. C. August 7.

Bread stuffs continue to be high in and near this place; and there appears to be but little prospect of speedy depression in price; for the present crop has suffered so much by the incessant rains that have fallen during the spring and summer, that the general impression seems to be that there will not be much more than half a crop made of either Corn or Cotton. The low land generally has suffered most, and in many instances there has been a total loss; but in many places, particularly in the high land, the crop is good; so that upon the whole it is probable there will be a sufficiency made to supply every want.

Corn has been sold during the present summer in this place as high as one dollar and a half the bushel, and is at present selling at a dollar; and flour was sold within a few days past at the high price of twelve dollars a barrel.—*Gazette.*

SWIMMING.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 6.—We have no heroes like Leander and Lord Byron, who could swim from Sestos to Abydos, but occasionally we meet with a dashing blade, ever ready to buffet the billows and ride upon the "mountain waves." A gentleman took an early plunge into the North river floating bath, but scorning to be confined to a safe tank of 60 feet square, he made his way into the river, and ducked and dived, and floated about, until he found himself at a considerable distance from the shore. Alarmed for his safety, he shouted and hallooed for help, when lo! a boat, containing two *women*, and a little boy, sculled toward the exhausted swimmer, and the women, kind souls, with outstretched hands, and averted eyes, lifted the sufferer into the boat, dripping and trembling like a sick water nymph, and rowed him back to the bath, where they received his grateful and naked acknowledgments.

LOUISVILLE, KEN. JULY. 21.

Extraordinary.—We are informed by a gentleman who arrived in the Mars, and who came to the mouth of the Ohio in the steam boat Independence from New-Orleans, that the Independence grounded in the Mississippi on her passage up, and was aground 11 days. As she was high and dry, preparations were made for launching her—timber, &c. procured for the purpose, and on the 11th night there was a most violent thunder storm; in the morning there was water around the boat—timber, &c. all gone adrift, and the river apparently from its bank had not risen. A line was thrown out to sound, as the boat appeared to be afloat, and they found 36 feet of water! All attempts to get their anchor up were to no purpose, and they cut their cable and proceeded on their voyage.—*Pub. Adv.*

BERMUDA.

From the New-Haven Register.

To the politeness of capt. Lines, of the Ann Maria, we are indebted for Bermuda papers to the 21st July. They do not contain any thing of importance. We perceive by these papers, however, that the spirit of dissatisfaction against Gov. Lumley still continues. Both the Hamilton Gazette and Bermudian contain articles which, even in this country, would be considered pretty plain language to be held towards a governor. The subject now in dispute is a difficulty which has arisen between the governor and the late church wardens of the parish of St. Georges. As far as we can understand the nature of the quarrel it is thus: The people of the parish were not well pleased with their parson, and an opinion having gone abroad that owing to some informality in signing the assessment they were not liable to pay their taxes, refused to open their purses to the tax gatherer.—It was decided by judges of law that they must pay; the collection had however been retarded, and when the present or new vestry were chosen, the greater part of two years' taxes was due. The priest wanted his cash, and finally called on the governor for help. The governor ordered the old wardens to make up their accounts and transfer them to the new wardens—allowing them two months for the settlement of their accounts, when it is contended that the ecclesiastical law allows them two years for that purpose. They treated his orders with contempt; he then threatened them in various ways, and told them that they should go to 'prison, where no power on earth could release them,' &c. He sent his constables after them to attend his court; they refused to come, and he then sent and brought them by military force to the church, where, with closed doors, he ordered them to comply with his demands; but they were stubborn, and after much threatening on the part of the governor, they were committed to jail, under a military guard.

The governor has said that the parish church of St. Georges had "become a den of thieves." Both of the Bermuda editors had introduced their articles by saying, the Devil can quote scripture for his purpose. The Bermudian compliments the governor, by observing that, "as every good man has long been debarred from entering its gates, the public knows well who to place at the head of this den of thieves."

The papers say that the governor has no legal authority to imprison these men.

Remarkable Epoch of Bermuda.

HAMILTON, (BER.) JULY 21.—On Tuesday, the 17th of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, under the administration of his excellency lieut. general the honorable sir William Lumley, K. C. B. and in a time of profound peace, military force takes precedence of the civil powers!!!

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the congress of the United States, by a joint resolution of the second day of March last, entitled "Resolution providing for the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition," did determine and declare—"That Missouri should be admitted into this union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said state to congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states of this union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: Provided, That the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the president of the United States on or before the first Monday in November next, an authentic copy of said act; upon the receipt whereof, the president, by proclamation, shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of this said state into the union shall be considered as complete:"—And whereas, by a solemn public act of the assembly of the said state of Missouri, passed on the twenty-sixth of June, in the present year, entitled "A solemn public act declaring the assent of this state to the fundamental condition contained in a resolution passed by the congress of the United States, providing for the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition;" an authentic copy whereof has been communicated to me, it is solemnly and publicly enacted and declared, that that state has assented, and does assent, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution of said state "shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the United States shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizens are entitled under the constitution of the United States:"—Now, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, president of the United States, in pursuance of the resolution of congress aforesaid, have issued this my proclamation, announcing the fact, that the said state of Missouri has assented to the fundamental condition required by the resolution of Congress aforesaid; whereupon the admission of the said state of Missouri into this Union is declared to be complete.

In testimoy whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the tenth day of August, 1821; and of the independence of the said United States of America the forty-sixth.

[L. s.] JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Sec. of State.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1821.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Stokes County—A. R. Ruffin, for the Senate. The votes were—For A. R. Ruffin, 483; E. Shober, 478. John Hill and Joseph Linn, Commons.

Rutherford County—Col. Benjamin H. Bradley, for the Senate—Gen. John Carson and John M'Dowell, for the Commons.

State of the Poll.

Senate.

Col. Benjamin H. Bradley,	536
Maj. William Greene,	429

Commons.

Gen. John Carson,	965
John M'Dowell,	907
Richard Harrald, Esq.	426

Congress.

Walker,	905
Vance,	528

"A SIGN IN THE WEST!"

Says the Wilmington Recorder, in republishing from our paper a toast drank in this county on the 4th of July last, and which concluded with "peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must"—and he has said truly; "*it is* a *Sign* in the West!" But we suspect the editor of the Recorder is not a believer in *Signs*; as there certainly have appeared *signs* enough in our political horizon to convince him, or any one else, that the western people are determined to do SOMETHING—something more, we mean, than *talking*. We would by no means, however, have the editor suppose they have any notion of "*rebelling*;" far be it from them: for it would puzzle them greatly to tell whom they should "rebel" against, unless it be *themselves!* And they would be simpletons indeed to break their own heads, and declare themselves out of the pale of.....*their own protection!* The editor may rely upon what we say *as fact!* consequently he can put one side, for the present, the "strong hand," which he now holds *in terrorem* over the heads of "western demagogues."

We hope our language at this time is not calculated to "excite irritation;" as we really do not intend it. We are in the most perfect good humor with the editor of the Recorder, although we find it necessary to condemn the course he is taking, and to speak rather freely,—perhaps at times too much so,—of the badness of the cause which he has espoused, contrary, we firmly believe, to his own good sense and judgment. He will at all times find us neighborly; and whenever he shall give us a "*call*," he may assure himself it will be reciprocated.

IRISH POTATOES.

About one-half of the people in this section of the state as firmly believe that *Irish Potatoes* cannot be made to do well here, as the bloodiest Mahomedan believes in the saving efficacy of the Koran: but as the delusions of the latter, on comparison with our volume of inspiration, may be dissipated into nothingness, so the *mistaken notions* of the former will vanish before the test of a single experiment. Irish potatoes, of a good quality, *can* be raised among us. In confirmation of this opinion, there have been shown to us 15 of them, raised in this town by a family distinguished for public spirit and liberality in promoting improvements of every kind, which weigh 7 *lbs.* 2 *oz.*: *One* of the fifteen alone weighs 15 ounces. Potatoes of this size are *large enough*; and, by a little care in cultivating, they can easily be made *good enough*. Irish potatoes do the best on new land, or land newly broken up from the sward; but old land, if well manured, will produce a handsome yield. In both cases, the land should be of a dry, loamy nature.

We wish—and the wishes of a great many others, we are confident, will be with us—that the farmers of this part of our state would turn their attention more towards the culture of the Irish potato [illegible] hitherto have done. It is one of [illegible] vegetable [illegible] almost as [illegible] with [illegible] the three in twenty [illegible]

Destructive Fire.—On the 17th inst. the grist and saw mills of Saml. and David Lin, on Dutch Creek, in Rowan county, were entirely consumed by fire. We are told that the fire took in the grist mill, in consequence of the [illegible] of the spindle being overheated in the ink.

CASUALTY.

Killed, on the 10th inst. at the plantation of [illegible] Harris, in Rowan county, by getting her head entangled in a threshing machine, Miss *Sophia Cobble*. Her head was mashed and mangled in a shocking manner. It has been suggested to us, that accidents of this kind may be prevented by planking over the face of the machine.

Colonel JAMES GADSDEN has been appointed Adjutant-General of the army of the United States, under the act of the last Session of Congress, and has arived in this city in order to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. *National Intelligencer.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Did WASHINGTON but live to see
His statue drest in Roman Toga,
In spite of all his mildness, he
Would be provoked to say, "you r—e-a!
You've drest me out, like stage buffoon,
In Toga, Braccæ, Sock and Sandal,
And to your shame, you'll find too soon,
The thing is, to your state, a scandal."

MESSRS. PRINTERS: As all your readers may not be acquainted with the particular cut of the costume, in which the statue of our beloved Washington is, unfortunately, attired, I take the liberty of giving, then, a short definition thereof, from the best authorities.

"Toga, in Roman antiquity, signifies a wide woollen gown, or mantle, which seems to have been of a semicircular form, without sleeves, differing in fineness and largeness, according to the circumstances of the wearer, and used only on occasions of appearing in public. Every body knows that the Toga was the distinguishing mark of a Roman: hence the jus togæ, or privilege of the Toga, was the same with the privilege of a Roman citizen,—i. e. the right of wearing a Roman habit, and of taking, as they explain it, fire and water through the Roman empire."

So much for the Toga.

Sandal, "in antiquity, a rich kind of slipper, worn on the feet by the Greek and Roman ladies, made of gold, silk, or other precious stuff, consisting of a sole, with a hollow at one extreme to embrace the ankle, but leaving the upper part of the foot bare. In modern times, Sandals are worn by the Pope and Romish prelates, when they officiate; likewise, by several congregations of reformed monks. The last consists of no more than a leather sole, fastened with latches, or buckles; all the rest of the foot being left bare."

It is a great [illegible] ed, or arrange[illegible] respecting the [illegible] reached, as to [illegible] as a substitute [illegible] of Washington.

Every classic rea[illegible]ght see it without knowing who it was intended for, would immediately look back among the heathen Gods, and heroes, and endeavour to class it in its proper place. It would never occur to him, to search for the original in modern times, and [illegible]ly, in America.

The sock, or sandal, [illegible] most unfortunate thought, as it [illegible] Romans, except on the [illegible] only in the lightest and [illegible] characters. Clowns, j[illegible] merry-andrews, still appear [illegible] in sandals; and so contemptible [illegible] held by the ancient [illegible] gravity of tragedy [illegible] to be invaded by the pr[illegible] No performer in trage[illegible] the stage, other than in buskins [illegible]

The symbols are as [illegible] as the dress. What has [illegible] country to do with the he[illegible] whose hair was changed into [illegible] account of her adulterous commerce [illegible] Neptune. She was one [illegible] daughters of Phorcus, [illegible] eye between them, and [illegible] stone those whom they looked on. This might be emblematic of the qualities of some Roman tyrant, who delighted in the destruction of his countrymen; but never can apply (by any possible [illegible]) to the philanthropic and bene[illegible] man hero.

Sculpture is the most ancient method known of recording events. Long before letters were given to man, the chisel and paint brush were made use of to transmit to posterity historical facts. Every known hero was attired in the garb in which he usually appeared, or in which he performed his greatest actions.

Hercules is clothed in the skin of the Namean lion, and later heroes in full armour.

When posterity wished to know the peculiar dress of any particular age, they had only to refer to the statues of that age, for the fact; and whether it referred to a military or a civil dress, the question was at once solved, and fairly solved.

It is not necessary to say much on this subject, to prove how gravely the Italian has imposed on us. The thing [illegible] as ridiculous, as it would be to introduce Brennus in corsets, or Carricktacus in breeches and fair top'd boots.

The explanation of the whole imposition consists in the difference between making a blanket cloak, and a full suit of uniform. My neighbour, Squire K——, can give every satisfaction on this point. It requires much labour and care to finish a number of well worked button holes, and to put on an equal number of buttons, together with all the facings, capes, lappels, &c. of a suit of uniform: a blanket cloak is nearly finished with a single flourish of the shears.

CONCORD.

The following communication came to hand too late, to be of any service, as our paper will barely reach Lincolnton, before the important question of the location of the college shall be decided; but as our correspondent thinks it may "yet meet the eye of the Trustees" before the die is irrevocably cast, and as he is anxious to have it published, we feel no disinclination to gratify him. In the discussion of this question we hold the scales impartially; although, from a private remark of "P." we judge that he thought we might possibly be inclined to *favoritism*.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the Trustees of the Western College.

GENTLEMEN: To you is committed an important trust. The management of the Institution over which you preside, requires you to bring to its aid all the zeal, and talent, and disinterestedness, which you can command. It will call into requisition the commanding influence of your individual and associated efforts. An important crisis in the history of the Western College is near at hand; and you will shortly realize an event with which the prosperity, if not the very existence, of this seminary is intimately connected. In a few days it is expected that you will select a spot for its location. Your attention has been recently called to the consideration of this subject. In a late number of this paper you have been advised that in selecting an eligible site, the following particulars must be regarded: 1. Public opinion; 2. Centrality; 3. Healthiness; 4. Fertility of soil; [illegible]

[illegible] It is proper, however, [illegible] stance, to consult public [illegible] doing so, you must have access to correct sources of information. In this respect you must feel yourselves in a dilemma: you cannot, as yet, have received a full and correct expression of the public sentiment. It has not yet been ascertained; nor are you possessed of any data that will authorize a legitimate conclusion. The state of subscription must [illegible] as a criterion of the wishes [illegible] of study, on the other by excess of riot. A thousand trivial and unnamed indiscretions, in an insalubrious climate, may gradually undermine and ruin the best constitution, before it has acquired a firmness and consistency of character. Facts prove the truth of this assertion. That the health of students is generally impaired [illegible] often destroyed, every day's observation abundantly testifies. Parents cannot but feel a deep solicitude for the health of their children, when [illegible] their immediate notice and [illegible] primary consideration [illegible] is the salubrity of the college [illegible] that their children may [illegible] and drink wholesome water, is a [illegible] which has the ascendancy over every other. If, then, there is to be found in North-Carolina, north-west of the Yadkin, a spot of earth which will ensure to the Western College a degree of health above that of another, *there* you must fix its location. If, on the other hand, any part of this generally healthy country is subject to autumnal intermittents, on *that* spot you must not erect an edifice to be devoted to the pursuits of literature. Select a salubrious situation, and you may expect to receive, from time to time, large accessions of students [illegible] the sickly regions of the south. [illegible] this precaution, and you will [illegible] on account [illegible] certain [illegible]

As [illegible] society, addi[illegible] remarks are superfluous. Moral and religious habits pretty generally pervade this part of the state: Industry and frugality characterize the great bulk of its population. Provisions, too, of the various articles of food, are easily procured to any given extent. Five hundred or a thousand students could be abundantly supplied, in a single county, with all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries, of life.

Gentlemen, you need not be informed that on the western side of the Catawba these several advantages are combined, and demand your preference in the location of the Western College. You may travel from Lincolnton to Ashville, at any season of the year, and find uninterrupted health, and an abundance of provisions. As you approximate the Blue ridge these blessings of human life are increased in value and quantity. If the location be fixed east of the Catawba you will prefer an extremity, and the most unhealthy spot of that region intended to be benefited by this institution, unless, indeed, you were to select a spot near the source of that river. There, on either side, you may find a most desirable site, exceeded by none in beauty, healthiness, and fertility. May you have that wisdom which is profitable to direct.

P.

The true poet is always great, if compared with others; not always if compared with himself.

If it is true that "a few hundred miles distant from a public seat of learning is not an object of much weight," what, it may be asked, is the necessity, or even propriety of establishing a second college in North-Carolina? Why do we not patronize exclusively our University? especially as, in the opinion of the author of the sentiment quoted above, "there are few public seats of learning in the United States in which the real constituents of a liberal education may be more perfectly obtained." Would it not be infinitely preferable for the talent and wealth of the whole state, which are to be appropriated to the department of education, to concentrate in Chapel Hill? If, notwithstanding the absence of public and private munificence, it has acquired a rank so respectable among the literary institutions of our country, would not the fostering hand of patronage, judiciously and liberally applied, raise it to an elevation equal, if not superior, to that of Yale, or Middlebury, or Harvard?

There is no difficulty in ascertaining, with a sufficient degree of correctness, a central situation. It is distinctly understood that the Western College is intended for the benefit of the western part of this state, and the northern districts of South Carolina. Hence the Yadkin river may be assumed as the eastern, and the extremity of the state as the western line of demarcation—including a distance from east to west of about 250 miles. This statement will determine a central situation. Another consideration, in connexion with this, is worthy of being regarded with particular attention. If you shall be able to realize an Institution of high literary, moral and religious character, students will come from the interior, and even the southern parts of South-Carolina and Georgia, to imbibe the healthful streams of science and religion. In the location, then, you must accommodate those states as far as is compatible with the advantages of our own.

That a college should be placed in the most salubrious region attainable, is a position the importance of which all admit. Youth are inexperienced and imprudent. They are neglectful of the preservation of their health, and require to be watched [illegible] parental tender[illegible] It is as [illegible]

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 12th instant, Mr. *Daniel Helmstetter*, to Miss *Elizabeth Livengood*.

On the 16th inst. Mr. *Jacob Fisher*, of Cabarrus county, to Miss *Christina Miller*, of Rowan Co.

DIED,

In this county, on the 17th instant, from the kick of a horse, *Smith Miller*, son of Jacob Miller, aged eleven years.

On the 12th instant, at Fulton, Major *Jacob Haynes*, of that place. In him the community has lost an intelligent, honest, and useful citizen.

At Washington, N. C. on the 30th ultimo, after an illness of but a few days, Mrs. *Mary Wolcott*, of New-York, consort of Samuel Wolcott. This accomplished lady had sojourned with us but a few months, during which time she had undertaken the "delightful task to rear the tender thought, and teach the young idea how to shoot," in which sphere, she shone conspicuous. Her death is a loss which will be long regretted by the citizens of Washington.—*Recorder.*

At his seat, near Utica, N. Y. a few days since, the venerable WILLIAM FLOYD, one of the signers of our Declaration of Independence. All praise of this excellent and patriotic gentleman would fall far short of his real worth.

Notice.

JAMES THORBURN, of Norfolk, Virginia, Merchant, sole surviving Copartner of the several Copartnerships heretofore doing business as merchants at Fayetteville and Wilmington, under the Firms of

Robert & James Donaldson & Co. Donaldsons, MacMillan & Co. and Donaldson, MacMillan & Co.

Having, by his Power of Attorney, bearing date 17th March, 1821, appointed Robert Donaldson of Fayetteville and John Hogg of Wilmington and Fayetteville, jointly and severally, his Attornies, with power to ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive the debts due to said Firm or any of them, and generally to act for him as survivor as aforesaid; in all things needful and necessary to the final adjustment and close of the business of the said several Firms: *Notice is hereby given thereof*, and all persons whatsoever, in any wise indebted to any of said Firms, are hereby requested to make payment of the debts by them respectively due, to either of said Attornies at Fayetteville, at their Counting House on Hay-street, opposite the Branch Bank of the United States.

JOHN HOGG, *Attorney, in fact as aforesaid.*

Fayetteville, N. C. July 20, 1821.—3 64

Negroes for Sale.

On the 4th day of October, at Mock's Old Field, there will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO BOYS and GIRLS, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, *Executor.*
E. PEARSON, *Executrix.*

August 24, 1821. 64ts

Catawba Springs for Sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Joseph Jenkins, deceased, the Executors will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House at Lincolnton, on the 23d day of October next, five sixths parts of the lot, including the Mineral Springs and Bathing House, formerly occupied by Captain John Reed, together with a tract of land adjoining the same, containing 243 [illegible] or less, sold [illegible] of [illegible] gether.

[illegible] M.
[illegible] County, N. C.
July 19, 1821.

Public Sale.

WILL be disposed of, at Public Sale, on Friday and Saturday [illegible] days of September next, at [illegible] ber, consisting of Milch Cows, Calves, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c. &c. and likewise, some Household Furniture. Also, his Distillery, consisting of two Stills, one of 110 gallons, of a superior quality, and one of 80 gallons, with a complete set of hogsheads and troughs.

Terms of purchase will be made known at the time of sale.

At the same time, [illegible] will rent to the highest bidder (unless previously rented by private contract) the [illegible] Plantation, with all its appurtenances, on which he now lives.

THOS. HOLMES.

August [illegible], 1821. 3w

Philip Mock's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at Rowan County Court, August term, 1821, the subscribers obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of *Philip Mock*, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those who have claims, to exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

JACOB MOCK, } *Admrs.*
WM. SPURGIN, }

August 25, 1821. 3w64r

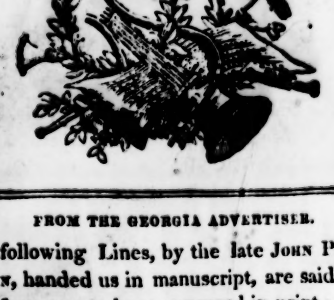
Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Letter Press Printing,

OF every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, on short notice.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.



FROM THE GEORGIA ADVERTISER.

The following Lines, by the late JOHN P. CURRAN, handed us in manuscript, are said never before now to have appeared in print:

O Sleep! awhile thy power suspending,
Weigh not yet my eyelids down;
For Mem'ry see! with Eve attending,
Claims a moment for her own.
I know her by her robe of mourning,
I know her by her faded light,
When, faithful with the gloom returning,
She comes, to bid a sad "Good Night."

Oh! let me hear, with bosom swelling,
While she sighs o'er time that's past;
Oh! let me weep, while she is telling
Of joys that pine, and pangs that last.
And now, O Sleep! while grief is streaming,
Let thy balm sweet peace restore,
While fearful Hope thro' tears is beaming,
Sooth to rest that wakes no more.

THE FAREWELL.

BY T. MOORE.

So warmly we met, and so fondly we parted,
That which was the sweetest, ev'n I could not tell;
That first look of welcome her sunny eyes darted,
Or that tear of passion which blessed our farewell.

To meet was heaven, to part thus another,
Our joys and our sorrows seemed rivals in bliss;
O, Cupid's two eyes are not liker each other,
In tears or in smiles, than that moment to this.

The first was like day-break, new, sudden, delicious,
The dawn of a pleasure scarce kindled up yet,
The last was that farewell of day light, more precious,
More glowing and deep as 'tis nearer its set.

Our meeting tho' happy, was tinged by a sorrow,
To think that such happiness could not remain;
While our parting tho' sad, yields the hope,
that to-morrow
Will bring back the blest hour of meeting again.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

ORIGIN OF ASTROLOGY.

'It is said that astrol gy is the daughter of ignorance and the mother of astronomy. It is thus that ideas are [illegible] founded. Astronomy is certainly the eldest. It is astronomy, that is the wise mother of a foolish daughter. It was necessary to know the stars before we could attribute to them any influence over us. It was necessary to have an idea of their motions and revolutions, before we could refer to them the destinies of men, and the chain of events in life. [illegible] Astrology [illegible] undoubtedly in the barbarous ages, when credulity lends itself to the natural curiosity of man. Astrology flourishes in the midst of ignorance, as in its natural soil. But ignorance never produced the germ of any thing which it nourishes. Ignorance is a negative state. The sciences, arts, [illegible], errors, prejudices, superstitions, evil as well as good, all come from genius. A single luminary by its heat and attraction spreads life and motion through the universe. Genius is the sun which gives activity to the moral world.

'There are two kinds of astrology, natural and judicial. The object of the former is, from a knowledge of the causes acting upon the earth and its atmosphere, to foresee and announce the changes of the seasons, rain, wind, cold, heat, abundance, scarcity, diseases, &c. The latter is occupied with objects still more interesting. It delineates at the moment of our birth or some other moment of life, the course we are to pursue. It determines the character we are to receive from the author of nature, and the passions which are to agitate us. It shows from a distance evil and good, the perils that await us, and the actions we are to perform. If it were a true science, man, too well acquainted with his destiny, would have only to repeat upon the stage of life the part he had learned.—It will be thought perhaps that ignorance, by perverting the principles of natural astrology, has given rise to judicial astrology, that it has subjected man as well as the atmosphere to the power of the stars, and made their influence extend to the storms of the passions and the vicissitudes of fortune, as well as to the inclemencies of the seasons. Indeed, it seems very natural to say, it is the stars, the heavenly bodies generally, that produce winds, rain and storms, their influence combined with the actions of the sun's rays, modifies cold and heat. The fertility of the country, health and sickness, depend upon their good or bad influences. A blade of grass does not spring up, but all the stars contribute to its growth. Man breathes only the emanations with which the stars fill the atmosphere. Man as well as nature is subject to them. The celestial bodies must have an influence upon his will, upon the good and evil scattered in his path, and finally determine his death as well as his life. It is well that we can reason thus; but it is not ignorance, it is not the people, who have taken this step. The idea respecting this subjection, which makes man only a blind instrument, is an abuse of the understanding. It is the imagination that deceives the reason. It should be carefully observed that judicial astrology is an observation, natural astrology a system. The people do not make systems; it is the work of the learned, of philosophers who wander sometimes from the noble purpose of searching after truth. The transition from natural astrology to judicial supposes a principle which has not been perceived, one which confounds the soul with the body, mind with matter. Is a principle the work of the people? Is it the people who have reasoned upon the two substances in order to confound them? They either do not know or do not distinguish them.

'When society had [illegible] civil [illegible] the [illegible] sured [illegible] ce, man, freed from his cares, began to know the evils of mind, the greatest of all evils; the present was no longer of any value; hope and fear carried him to the future; he felt the desire of knowing it; but he perceived at the same time, that the means of knowing it were not in his power. Whatever may be the propensities men have, some to credulity and others to abuse it, the art of predicting the future has not arisen from the design to deceive man. [illegible] of this art was a bold though [illegible] vention of the means, erroneous as they are, must have been the work of genius. Genius has imitators, but it is alone the author of original ideas. When it had once been known to men that the future might be foretold by the motions of the stars, the desire of deceiving, and of deceiving without science and without calculation, gave rise to different kinds of divination, by the features of the face, by the lines of the hand, by grains of sand thrown at random, by the flight of birds and the entrails of victims; in fine, the dead have been invoked, that which is no more has been appealed to concerning that which is to be.—It would be [illegible] these vulgar errors, the prejudices of the people, arise from philosophical ideas misapplied, and perverted by tradition. Local and tutelary divinities were undoubtedly only the emblems used by philosophers to designate those second causes which depend upon the universal cause. The two principles, adored and feared in Persia, represent physically the elements that oppose each other, morally the contending passions. This idea is borrowed from the natural world, where all is at war. The circulation of matter, the renewal of beings under new forms, gave rise to the doctrine of metempsychosis, which was transferred from material to intellectual beings, when it became desirable to reconcile this dogma with the immortality of the soul.' BAILLY.

AMERICAN SCENERY.

From the Winchester Republican.

MR. EDITOR,—Receiving through the medium of your much improved paper an invitation, in common with others, to contribute my share of matter towards filling up either the curious, entertaining, or useful columns of the same, I hasten to comply with the request. I shall begin with a description of a natural curiosity, situated in the county of Hampshire, about 24 miles from Winchester, called Caudy's Castle. It stands on the bank of the Big Capon, a little more than a mile above its junction with the North river, and derives its name from —— Caudy, who, when the country was first settled and much infested by hostile tribes of Indians, found a place of retreat in a small natural cave on the side of that stupendous pile of rocks, commonly called the Castle. In the following description I shall not pretend to mathematical accuracy, as I have no means of coming at it, were it at all necessary. It is thought by some, that from the top of the highest point of rocks to the surface of the creek, which passes along its base, is nearly 300 feet.—It is almost perpendicular on the side next to the Capon; but on the opposite side, it is supported by the mountain which rises to within 60 feet of its summit. It is composed of strata of sandstone, and appears to have once held a horizontal position, instead of the vertical one which from some cause it now assumes. The strata are about 10 feet in thickness at the top, increasing towards the base 100 or 150 in width. When viewed from a distance, this imposing front, presenting a surface of more than 20,000 square feet of nature's substantial masonry, strikes the mind with reverential awe, and leads the beholder to contemplate on the grandeur of that being, who "looketh upon the nations as a drop from the bucket, and the small dust of the balance—who taketh up the isles as a very little thing."

The general appearance is that of a gigantic edifice in a state of dilapidation: the foundation of which is hidden by the broken fragments of rocks, which have fallen from the more depending and elevated portion of the rock, and are heaped up by its front side to about the height of 50 feet.—The stream, which is here somewhat broader and smoother than is common in other parts of it, adds much to the beauty of the scene.

With [illegible] you, were your mind entirely [illegible] the painful apprehension of being precipitated, together with the [illegible] which you stand, from a height of nearly 300 feet, among their broken fellows, which strew the verge of the water beneath you. Over against you, at a distance of a few hundred yards, the mountain, in the form of a crescent, rises abruptly to the height of about 400 feet. The rocks [illegible] in the top [illegible] with [illegible] velocity [illegible] takes those who have gone the [illegible] and [illegible] abundance [illegible] of the [illegible].

This view, in my [illegible] passes any thing which [illegible] Harper's Ferry; although that [illegible] confessed quite a romantic scene. "to view that is worth a voyage across the Atlantic"—to view this is worth a voyage from India. It may be said, *that* affords a wide field for philosophic speculation; and neither is *this* altogether a barren soil for theorising.—There is as much reason to believe that the mountain here has either been [illegible] by some convulsion of nature, or [illegible] by attrition so as to form a passage for the water, as that such an operation was ever performed at Harper's Ferry. Indeed the strata of rock, now called the Castle, appear to have been thus changed from a horizontal to a vertical position.

But I forbear to advance any farther with my hypothesis, and shall content myself with the slight and imperfect description which I have given; and if it should call the attention of some one better qualified to read the volume of nature than myself to the place; or should it only afford an innocent gratification to such of your readers as are fond of natural science—I shall be satisfied. N.

MOSCHETTOES (MUSQUETOES) OF S. AMERICA.

From Humboldt's Personal Narrative.

"Persons who have not navigated the great rivers of equinoctial America, for instance the Oronoko and the Rio Magdalena, can scarcely conceive how, without interruption, at every instant of life, you may be tormented by insects flying in the air, and how the multitude of these little animals may render vast regions wholly uninhabitable. However accustomed you may be to endure pain without complaint; however lively an interest you may take in the objects of your researches, it is impossible not to be constantly disturbed by the moschettoes, *zancudoes*, *jejens*, and *tempraneroes*, that cover the face and hands, pierce the clothes with the long sucker, in the form of a needle, and, getting into the mouth and nostrils, set you coughing and sneezing whenever you attempt to speak in the open air. In the missions of the Oronoko, in the villages placed on the banks of the river, surrounded by immense forests, the *plaga de las moscas*, the plague of the flies, affords an inexhaustible subject of conversation. When two persons meet in the morning, the first questions they address to each other are, 'How did you find the zancudoes during the night? How are we to-day for the moschettoes?' These questions remind us of a Chinese form of politeness, which indicates the ancient state of the country where it took birth. Salutations were made heretofore in the *celestial empire*, in the following words, *vou-tou-hou*. 'Have you been incommoded in the night by the serpents?' We shall soon see that on the banks of the Tuamini, in the river Magdalena, and still more at Choco, the country of gold and platina, the Chinese compliment on the serpents might be added to that of moschettoes.

"At Mandavaca we found an old Missionary, who told us, with an air of sadness, that he had spent *his twenty years of moschettoes* in America. He desired us to look well at his legs, that we might be able to tell one day 'poor alla (beyond sea) what the poor monks suffer in the forests of Cassiquiare.' Every sting leaving a small darkish brown point, his legs were so speckled that it was difficult to recognise the whiteness of his skin through the spots of coagulated blood. If the insects of the simulium genus abound in the Cassiquiare, which has *white waters*, the culices, or *zancudoes*, are so much the more [illegible]; you scarcely [illegible] the rivers of [illegible]apo and the [illegible]erally some [illegible]oes."

[illegible]8.

[illegible]TRACT.

Three pilgrims, a Jew, a Christian, and a Mussulman, set out from Cairo, with a caravan, in order to cross the desert of Salem. For the first part of the journey they moved with the multitude, as a drop in the stream, almost without thinking whither they were going. But reflecting, at length, that they must perish if they missed the [illegible] they began to cast an anxious [illegible] them, and to explore the [illegible] desert. In my opinion, [illegible] need not long hesitate [illegible] route: Yonder, to the right, [illegible] pillar set up by Moses, who, as [illegible] conducted thousands in safety through this wilderness; and our surest course is to follow the landmark which he has set up to direct us.—It is true, said the Mussulman, Moses got safely through this wilderness, but it was by a route which his [illegible] must own to be extremely difficult. For my own part, I prefer, by much, the path that was trod by the prophet of Mecca: it is distinctly marked by that pillar to the left, which has ever directed the steps of the faithful. I am sorry to see both of you mistaken, said the Christian, the one recommending a road so tedious as to be now almost obsolete, and the other preferring a road in which there are so many pits and precipices, and in which the sabre has been so busy, that the steps are slippery with the blood of the murdered. The straight and only safe, as well as pleasant road, is that which has been marked by Jesus, where yonder midmost pillar rears its head on high, and meets at a distance the eye of the pilgrim. Don't you perceive, right over it, the distant towers of Salem?—I perceive them over the pillar on the right, said the Jew.—And I swear they are in a line with that on the left, said the Mussulman.—They disputed, they grew warm, they quarreled; each imagining that he could compel, by force, those whom he could not convince by reason.

In this situation, they were overtaken by a venerable dervise, who, learning the cause of their difference, thus addressed them: "Children, you are not wise. Had you changed your places, your views had also changed; and, having seen the cause of your misunderstanding, you had all been reconciled. Besides, the city of Salem is so great, that a part of it, like the horizon, may be seen over each of the pillars; and it is possible that thousands, who took the direct line by each, have found their way. For my own part, I have known many well meaning people, who having no opportunity of knowing any of these roads, took a different course from all, and I am far from doubting of their safety; for that depends not only on the way, but, in some measure, on the prudence and care of the pilgrim. It is impossible, however, that all these roads should be equally safe and commodious, or that it should be a matter of indifference which of them is chosen. I have been considering them long, comparing the different accounts and charts of them, as every man ought in a matter of such infinite moment. For I hold no man is at liberty to take what way he pleases, and hazard his life, without weighing the evidence in favor of each, and using his reason to enable him to make the wisest choice. I have done so with care, and my observations I give you. The road by the pillar to the right was once the best and safest in the world, but it has been for a long time neglected and is now much out of repair.—That by the left was at first extremely foul, nor is it yet such as could be wished: it has, however, some things to recommend it. Five times a day the travellers are admonished by public criers, to pray for the guidance of heaven; and all give such punctual obedience, that they seem to emulate each other in piety. On this road, too, there is much accommodation for the weak and needy. I dare not therefore reprobate, though I pity, all who choose it; it is because they know no better path.—But the way by the midmost pillar is, in every respect, the straightest, the safest, and the most pleasant. On this road, at most every step, palm-trees shade, and fountains refresh the pilgrim: And did they who enter upon it follow the directions inscribed upon the pillar and the chart with which they are furnished, every other path would soon be forsaken. But, instead of this, multitudes turn aside into bye-paths on the right and on the left, and for some trifles which attract their notice, forget to proceed on their journey. Even they who remain on the road too often spend their time in quarrels and contentions, almost equally fatal; some alleging that all ought to walk on this side of the road, while others contend they ought to walk on that; some searching for the track of this, and others of that predecessor, and each alleging it is death to tread any other part of that fair and beautiful road which is open before them.—By these unhappy means, the immense crowd which enters it, is perpetually thinned as it proceeds; and but the few, who study only to be on the road, and to advance in it, reach the end of the journey. This, you may perceive, is the way which I myself intend to pursue; and I intend to do it with all my might, keeping my eye upon the chart, without searching for the track of Peter, of Martin, or of John. If you can think as I do, and come with me, it will give me pleasure; if not, we shall part in peace, for why should we quarrel, or contend with any weapons but those of reason? And, indeed, when in our education, reading, habits of life, company and constitution, there must be so much difference, how can it be expected that our opinions should entirely be the same? God knows our frame, and knows that if any one of us had been in the place and circumstances of the other, he must, perhaps, have had his opinion too. He knows that we all wish to take the course which is safest to ourselves, and, of course, most pleasing to him, since none of us, I trust, would wilfully and knowingly run the hazard of perishing in the desert. Judge, I pray, my brethren, of each other's conduct with candour. Let each be persuaded, in his own mind, that he does what is best, and whatever road he takes, (after carefully examining and comparing them,) keep bent on getting forward to the end of his journey. Then we may possibly arrive, all of us in due time, where we wish; and talk of the difference of the roads when we meet at Salem."

Struck with the meekness of his temper and the moderation of his sentiment, all the three blushed for having quarreled, and, by the way of the midmost pillar, unanimously followed the dervise.

If men have been termed pilgrims, and life a journey, then we may add, that the Christian pilgrimage far surpasses all others, in the following important particulars—in the goodness of the road—in the beauty of the prospects—in the excellence of the company—and in the vast superiority of the accommodation provided for the Christian traveller, when he has finished his course.